

7434 Richland Manor Drive,  
Pittsburgh 8, Penna.,  
November 8th, 1958

Dear Mr. Newman:

Your letter of October 29, 1958, came to me only today. When I stopped at Carnegie Museum for the first time in two weeks, hence the delay in my reply. Please understand that, with several associates, I serve the Museum only on a volunteer basis, and hence do not work there except on Saturday. This has been complicated further by an attack of a virus which has laid me low for two weeks. Thus my silence was not due to inattentiveness or indifference.

We will be very happy to comply with your requests, first to give you the weights of the Sommers Islands coins, and second to prepare an inventory of our pieces prior to 1793. However, it will not be possible for me to do either within the next two weeks, that is until November 22nd, if that won't delay matters too much for you.

In the mean time, I wish you would give me a few more details of the second part of your request. ① Do you want a list of state issues prior to 1793? We can supply these by reference to Maria, etc. ② What about private issues such as Chalmers, Standish Barry, etc., in the same period? ③ I assume that you would like to include tokens such as the "Raleigh plantation" piece and the New York Town

token, in the Colonial period, but do you also want to include such imports as the Voce Populi and the Mark Newby pieces, as well as the Franco-Canadian and Louisiana series? Your advice on all these points will be helpful.

Our collection is not extensive, in comparison with that of the A.N.S., for example, but it is representative, and we shall be glad to do what we can to help your research, within the limits of available time.

yours sincerely,

W.W. Woodside  
Hon. Curator of Coins,  
Carnegie Museum



November 12, 1958

Mr. W.W. Woodside  
7434 Richland Manor Drive  
Pittsburgh 8, Penn.

Dear Mr. Woodside:

Thank you for your nice letter of November 8, 1958, I look forward to receiving the weights of your Sommer Islands coins and I am very pleased that you are willing to cooperate with respect to an inventory of your early American pieces. Naturally, there is no rush.

My primary interest is in the scarcer or rarer pieces and, therefore, I do not want to burden you with listing by Maris number or Miller number, etc. any of the state issues unless you have a schedule which you can easily copy; however, I always have felt that it is a good idea to have an inventory of your coins and that might be the wise thing to do in any event.

The scarce issues should include Chalmers, Standish Barry, the Raleigh token, the New Yorke in America, etc. but there is no need to list Voce Populi or Franco-Canadian jettons. I am particularly interested in coins like the Confederations, the Immune Columbia, New York coppers, and counterfeit British halfpence dated after 1775.

If I can be of help to you in any way do not hesitate to ask me.

Cordially yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN/atb



# Whitman Numismatic Journal

1220 MOUND AVENUE • RACINE, WISCONSIN 53404



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Editor-in-Chief

K.E. BRESSETT  
Managing Editor

NEIL SHAFER  
Associate Editor

ED METZGER  
Advertising Mgr.

February 12, 1965

Mr. Eric P. Newman  
6450 Cecil Avenue  
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Eric:

The enclosed photo is of Bill Anton's new variety Sommer Island shilling. I have examined the coin and am satisfied that it is genuine. Very interesting, and the first evidence that I have seen of two reverse dies being used on this coinage. Standard Catalog lists two varieties, but I have never inquired into their reason for that listing.

Also enclosed is a news release that our Publicity Department is sending to all of the major newspapers. This is part of a syndicated weekly column. Our Coin Supply Division gets mentioned frequently and I thought that this one would be of special interest to you.

Nothing much else new from here. I am planning to meet you in Chicago next month and will try to arrange for us to get together with Mr. Childs.

Sincerely,

WHITMAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

Kenneth E. Bressett  
Managing Editor

KEB:ca  
ENC:2.

*See photo*

**jeff  
lipsky**

8224 Rosewood Lane  
Prairie Village KS 66208  
Tel: 913 381 1557

May 5, 2003

Dear Zril,

Thank you for sharing your  
Sommer Islands coins with me, and  
for all the information you  
gave me. Enclosed are copies of the  
digital pictures of your coins. If the  
35mm shots come out I will send you  
copies of them also. If you run across  
any more information on Sommer Islands  
coins please let me know. My address is  
8224 Rosewood Lane, Prairie Village, KS  
66208, phone # 913 381-1557.

Sincerely,

Jeff Lipsky

P.S. If you would consider selling  
me your duplicate Sommer Islands  
Shillings I would sure appreciate it.



CW 7/24/95

# 'Coin finds' open windows toward understanding Colonial America

We've finished a long set of columns on French colonial era coins, a series most collectors don't find terribly interesting because most don't know much about it. It's also a series that, as we've seen, is filed with more error and market hype than many others.

Although collectors may not care too much, feelings about French colonials run very strong in some quarters.

I think it's about time we moved on to something new. Accordingly, starting this month, we'll begin with some short stories about discoveries of Colonial coins, "coin finds." These are finds of coins by accident, by deliberate search with metal detectors, or during the course of controlled archaeological excavations.



## Colonial Americana

Michael J. Hodder

Finding a coin in the ground, whether you're looking for it or not, must be like finding buried treasure. All of a sudden, you're richer by the discovery, even if it's just a worn down large cent or a silver quarter dollar. If you're very lucky, your find will be not only valuable in its own right, but also will add to the wealth of early American numismatics, in general.

Coin finds can tell us what sorts of coins actually circulated, something documents don't usually do, especially in the case of small change coins, the sort no one notices, but everyone uses.

The reference to finds of Colonial era coins to follow are drawn from several sources, the principal ones being the American Journal of Numismatics (abbreviated AJN) and The Numismatist (abbreviated Num).

Some years ago, I read every issue of both periodicals and made my own indices to them. I've found the indices to be very valuable in my research on coins. These I kept in a separate file and the mentions of finds of Colonial coins are the ones I'd like to begin sharing with you.

I'll list them in "Red Book" order (*A Guide Book of United States Coins*) and I'll include enough of a citation to enable you to find and read the full story.

Coin finds can be fascinating. Some things we take for granted are fairly recent discoveries. Some things we might expect to have circulated in America have never been dug out of the ground. Others that we suspected were erroneously included as Colonial coins have never actually been found here.

As you read these notes, you should remind yourself that just because a coin was found in the ground doesn't mean that its type circulated in the colonies. I was once shown a tetradrachm of Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse, that had been found in the Red River in Texas. Did that mean that Greeks or Carthaginians settled in Texas?

No, especially since the coin was a brass copy! On the other hand, just because a coin type isn't listed here doesn't mean that it didn't circulate over here.

### Sommer Islands

1.) The first shilling was discovered by Thomas Hollis before 1764. It was sold that year for £3, 10 shillings (AJN v.5, n.2, October 1870, p.38). This later was the Mickley-Appleton coin. When Sylvester S. Crosby published his *The Early Coins of America* (1875), he knew of only two Sommer Islands shillings: the Mickley-



**THIS UNDATED** New England sixpence was dug up in 1991 from an East Hampton, N.Y., potato field after being located with a metal detector.

Appleton discovery piece, and his own specimen.

Crosby's wound up in the Norweb family collection and was sold by Bowers & Merena on October 1987. The Mickley-Appleton coin went to the Massachusetts Historical Society, whose collection (in part) was sold by Stack's in October 1970, and March 1973. Lot 1 of the latter sale was a Sommer Islands shilling.

2.) The first known sixpence was owned in 1868 by a Mr. Holmes of Brooklyn. It had been found by his brother in Bermuda. The existence of this denomination, previously unknown, was announced by Edward Cogan in AJN of that year (v.3, n.1, July, p.20). By the time Crosby wrote his masterpiece, the sixpence was owned by Benjamin Betts.

3.) The first threepence was found in Bermuda by a J. Kemac Ford in 1883. General Lefroy wrote it up in the British periodical *Numismatic Chronicle* of that year. I believe it became the Parmalee coin, now owned by Eric P. Newman. The second specimen known was also found in Bermuda. It was sent to a Mr. James H.

Stark of Boston, who announced and described it in AJN (October 1887, p.33).

4.) The first twopence was also found in Bermuda. In 1877, it was sold to Gen. Sir John Henry Lefroy, governor and commander-in-chief of the Bermudas (1871-1877), Fellow

of the Royal Society (1848), and founder of the Canadian Institute (1849). Lefroy wrote several articles about Sommer Islands coins. The twopence was described in AJN (October 1887, p.33). It later appeared in Stack's sale of the John L. Roper, 2nd Collection (December 1983), without its pedigree, however.

### Massachusetts silver

NE Issues: 1.) An NE shilling was found in East Hampton, N.Y., in 1890 in a torn-down fireplace of a Colonial era house. The coin was said to have been a part of a satanic treasure hoard! (*Elder Magazine*, March 1910, p.3).

2.) A "coin shooter" found a NE sixpence in East Hampton, N.Y., in 1991 with his metal detector. The new coin was authenticated by me and ANACS in May 1991. After some bargaining with Stack's, Bowers & Merena and Christies', the coin's owner, consigned it to Sotheby's. It was sold in New York in the firm's November 1991 auction, lot 108, for \$35,200.

3.) The "1665 Shilling" was said to have been found by a farmer in Concord, N.H., from whom it went to John Schayer, then to W. E. Woodward's May 1880 sale, and thence to Edouard Fossard (*Numisma*, v.3, n.4, July 1881). This was not one of C. Wyllys Betts' creations.

We'll continue next month with more finds of Massachusetts silver coins.

**Michael J. Hodder** is a researcher and cataloger specializing in U.S. Colonial coins, with his own business.



## SOMMER ISLANDS MONEY.

1467 The Sommer Islands SHILLING. This piece was first sold in the celebrated Mickley Collection, in 1867. It is of shilling denomination, and a fair impression, bearing on one side a hog and on the other a ship, full-rigged, with the denomination XII. In my 95th Sale 1476, a poorer example than this brought \$110. It was purchased by Mr. Fire of Chicago.

Sommer Island SIXPENCE. The ship, or obv. side of this piece is fairer than the other side. The rev., the hog, is better even than the Shilling, and it can scarcely be considered less than a fine piece, considering its remarkable rarity.

Sommer Island THREEPENCE. Device the same as the preceding. The hog side fully equal to the two last. The ship is a less fair impression, still very fair for a coin of its age.

Sommer Island TWOPENCE. The same device as the Shilling, Sixpence and Threepence. Its quality is about the same as the Sixpence. The hog side a little better than the ship, though both are of about the same quality.

These are undoubtedly the earliest coins struck for America. I bought them for the extraordinary price of \$450.00 for the set of four. They were recently discovered in Bermuda, where they have been since their striking. I purchased them from Mr. Steigerwald, who enjoys the distinction of obtaining the largest sum ever paid in America for four copper coins of a series. As far as I know, they are the only ones of the kind. They are now offered for the first time at auction, and they have never until now been offered at public or private sale, in but a single instance. I have been told that another complete set exists in the collection of Mr. Paramee; of the truth of this statement I am uninformed, and cannot therefore vouch for it. The set is now offered at a limit of \$450, the exact price paid for it by Mr. Steigerwald. They have long been known, in fact ever since the days of Capt. John Smith, by whom they were discovered in the islands.

W. Elliot Woodward's 99th Sale  
Bangs & Co New York Sept. 3, 1888



# AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

*Compliments of  
W. W. Woodside*



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# AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

(Incorporating The South Australian Numismatic Journal)

Devoted to the Study of Coins, Tokens, Paper Money  
and Medals, particularly the Issues of Australia

Vol. 12, No. 1.

JANUARY, 1961.

## EDITORIAL VISIT TO SYDNEY

Your Editor left Adelaide at 7 p.m. on March 6th and arrived in Sydney at 9 a.m. on the 8th. He left Sydney at 8.30 p.m. of the 15th and arrived back at 9 a.m. of the 17th.

During the break in Melbourne, going and returning, visits were made to the Director and Assistant Director of the Melbourne Art Gallery; and to the Deputy Master of the Melbourne Branch of the Royal Mint. Contacts were made with W. E. Curran, E.D., F.R.N.S. (Hon. Sec. of the Numismatic Association of Victoria); John Gartner, F.R.N.S. (Hon. Vice-President of N.S.S.A.) and Walter Gronich. In Sydney a visit was made to the Acting Director of the National Gallery of N.S.W.

Your Editor, as the Numismatologist at the National Gallery of South Australia, was officially sent to Sydney to advise the Trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales on the numismatic section of the (Sir William) Dixon Bequest. Although the time spent with this collection was comparatively short (approx. 35 hours) other work was effected both before and after the trip, at the Mitchell Library, and at the Hotel.

Examination was sufficient for the purpose of the trip and he was able to appraise the extent of the collection, its worth both numismatically and in terms of £ s. d., to sight a number of unique and rare items, and to amass sufficient material as a basis for report. The report, written on his return to Adelaide has been received in Sydney.

The full value numismatically and historically of this collection cannot be appraised until such time it has been catalogued, and consideration made of some duplication within itself. Its importance, in its representation of Australian Numismata, cannot be too strongly stressed, containing as it does items of utmost rarity, interest and value. All branches of Australian Numismatics are represented, particularly in Imperial Gold and the Australian Tokens, the latter requiring considerable work. The medal section is interesting and although not as numerous as that in Adelaide it

contains many very rare pieces. The collection of Paper Money is particularly strong in the early issues of Private Paper.

Without doubt, the collection is the largest and most important one of Australiana in the world and any future catalogue would be invaluable to numismatic, historic and economic students.

The visitor received extreme kindness and courtesy from the Principal Librarian and Secretary of the Public Library of New South Wales; the Dixon Librarian and her staff and the Deputy Mitchell Librarian.

Except for the Saturday, and two hours on the Sunday evening, spare time was spent working on notes and lists. As the trip was not one of a holiday nature, or a social character, such was cut to a minimum. On the Saturday the Editor was picked up by Owen C. Fleming (our Hon. Vice-President for N.S.W. and President of the local numismatic group) at his hotel at 9 p.m. After a drive through Sydney viewing the places of interest, the tour included Circular Quay, Farm Cove, over Sydney Bridge to North Shore, Mosman, Manly and on to the North Head. From there to Lane Cove, where lunch was held, then on through the western suburbs. Among those met, or re-met, were Mrs. and Miss Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Sansom, Mr. Bruce C. Hillman, and after seeing Botany Bay, arriving at Miranda, met T. Hanley (Hon. Sec. of the Australian Numismatic Society) and K. J. Irons. The hotel was reached at 10 p.m. ending a long day, most enjoyable not only in sight-seeing and meeting people but in the long conversations with Mr. Fleming during which many numismatic problems and difficulties were discussed. The exceeding kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Irons was greatly appreciated, particularly that of Mr. Fleming who so graciously placed time, car and knowledge at your Editor's disposal. On the last day in Sydney the Editor had a telephone chat with Gilbert C. Heyde, F.R.N.S., and later made personal contact with S. R. Mort.

The whole experience was one which, although short, was more than worthwhile.



# SOMMER ISLAND COINS

By William W. Woodside

The coinage of the Americas was initiated by the Spanish, who established mints in San Domingo (1516), Mexico City (1536), Lima and Potosi (1556), thus antedating any of the indigenous currencies of the British or French. There were many reasons for this, not the least of which was the vast amount of precious metal which the Spanish authorities obtained by conquest and from the extensive mines of Mexico, Bolivia and Peru, and which was unmatched by French Canada or by the English settlements in eastern North America.

Moreover, Paris and London alike seem to have had little concern for the commercial needs of their trans-Atlantic territories, and indeed the British actively opposed the colonists' infrequent attempts to produce coins for local use. The opposition of the Crown to the coinages of Massachusetts and Maryland may be regarded as typical. The colonies were compelled to struggle along with the inadequate amounts of Spanish coin which reached them in trade and to rely upon such barter-currencies as tobacco or Indian wampum.

The first attempt of American colonists to issue their own money, however, seems to have gone unnoticed by the government at home. These crude copper pieces, struck in Bermuda, are almost undocumented as to their origin, but surely are the earliest coins of British North America; and, if we omit the Portcullis Money of Elizabeth I, are probably the first of the British colonial issues in any part of the world.

## BERMUDA

The group of islands which today forms the Crown Colony of Bermuda is located in the Atlantic Ocean, some 580 miles east of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, and because of its pleasant climate, varied vegetation and opportunities for swimming, boating and study of marine life is a favourite vacation area for visitors from the United States.

A certain Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, was wrecked here about 1522, en route with a cargo of hogs from Spain to Cuba. This event first brought the attention of Europeans to these islands, and accounts for the name by which they are known today; it is thought that Bermudez's cargo were the progenitors of the herds of wild hogs upon which later visitors remarked. In 1593 Henry May, an Englishman, was wrecked at Bermuda, but effected a landing and subsequently reported to London that a settlement there would be feasible. In 1609 Captain John Smith, Governor of Virginia, was instrumental in sending an expedition of nine ships to Bermuda, all of which were wrecked, but the survivors formed a colony and claimed the islands for Virginia. This claim was sold to the Crown in 1612.

Sir George Somers was the only leader of the expedition who was not lost, and from him the islands received their alternate name of Somers Islands, sometimes spelled Sommer or even Summer. In 1612 the territory was granted to an offshoot of the Virginia Company, and 120 colonists under Henry More, made a settlement. After some years, Daniel Tucker of Virginia was appointed Governor in May, 1616, and served until 1619, and it is to this period that Crosby attributes the coins. It is unnecessary here to detail Crosby's deductions from Captain John Smith's "The Generall Historie of Virginia New-England and the Summer Isles" in substantiation of this attribution; the student will find Crosby's account of interest in itself.

## THE COINS

Crosby quotes Smith as indicating that during Tucker's tenure of office, "Beside meat, drinke and cloaths, they had for a time a certaine kinde of brasse money with a hogge on the one side, in memory of the abundance of hogges was found at their first landing." Such is the only record of the time relating to the coins, and it is implied that in 1624 (when Smith's work was published) they were already things of the past.

The existing specimens, all of which are rare, have been found in Bermuda, and there can be little doubt that they originated there. Crosby (1875) knew only of the shilling and sixpence; Atkins (1889) lists the threepence and twopence as well. Study of further specimens has indicated at least two varieties of the sixpence. Current United States catalogues and guidebooks suggest that examples may be worth from \$315.00, but it is the opinion of the present writer that these prices are something less than realistic for such rareties.

The catalogue which is appended is based upon the coins in the Carnegie Museum, to which they came by the bequest of Dr. George H. Clapp, educator, industrialist and student of early American coins. There must be few institutions which can boast examples of all four denominations, and this paper has been prepared with the thought of sharing this information with others.

**Shilling** O: A hog to left, standing upon a grassy surface, with a flower at extreme left, the numerals XII above, all within a beaded circle, around which is the legend SOMMER \* ISLANDS \* and a beaded rim.

R: A full-rigged ship sailing to left, a flag flying from each of her four masts; beaded rim.

Diameter, .32 m.m. Weight, 5.78 grams.

Crosby P1, I, no. 1. (177 grains).



# SOMMER ISLANDS COINS



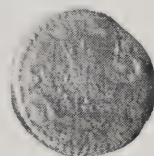
12 d.



6 d.



3 d.



2 d.

Sixpence O: Type and legend as the shilling with the following differences: there is no flower at left, the numerals are VI, and the legend is SOMMER \* ISLANDS \*  
R: Generally as the shilling.  
Diameter, 27 m.m. Weight, 3.24 grams.  
Crosby Pl. I. no. 2.  
Note that there are two varieties, with the ship having large or small port-holes; that illustrated is the former, and commoner, variety.

Threepence O: A hog to left, standing upon a grassy ground with a flower at extreme left, the numerals III above; no legend, beaded rim.  
R: Generally as the shilling.  
Diameter, 20 m.m. Weight, 1.96 grams.

Twopence O: As the threepence, except that the numerals are II.  
R: Generally as the shilling.  
Diameter, 17 m.m. Weight, .094 grams.



# SOMMER ISLANDS IMITATIONS

Dickeson



Wuesthoff



Heinz





## IMITATIONS

During the middle of the nineteenth century, many of the rarer varieties of early American coins were copied for sale to collectors who wished to complete a collection of types, but who could not obtain genuine pieces. Whether these were casts, electrotypes or struck copies they seem for the most part to have been sold as copies and without intent to deceive or defraud. Struck imitations of the Sommer Islands coins exist, and it may be useful to detail these; the present writer is unaware of the existence of cast or electrotype copies.

Many of these copies of early coins are beautifully made, and in the hands of the unscrupulous have often misled the unwary collector, but even when recognized for what they are may be collected as numismatic rarities; certainly they are not to be scorned as mere forgeries. Kenney's fine monograph describes the struck pieces in detail, and Crosby illustrates some of them. Happily, none of the imitations of the Sommers Islands coins is likely to mislead any but the novice.

The struck imitations in this series are the work of three hands. Dr. M. W. Dickeson, A. Wuesthoff and a third who is unidentified. The pieces which come from this third source are referred to herein as "Heinz," from the circumstance of their having been in the collection of the late H. J. Heinz until 1920; there is no implication that Mr. Heinz was involved in their production or distribution, which is quite unknown.

A. DICKESON. According to Kenney, Montroville Wilson Dickeson (1813-1882) was a doctor of medicine whose life was largely devoted to antiquities and archaeology. His copy of the Sommer Islands shilling was struck in Philadelphia within the decade after 1850. In general, it conforms to the types and legend of the original, but can scarcely deceive the collector, as will be noted from the illustration. Two principal variations will be noted: there is no flower on the obverse, while the ship has acquired a crescent-shaped figurehead and a rosette or cloud of smoke along the gun-ports toward the stern.

The brass specimen in the Carnegie Collections (ex G. H. Clapp) measures 32 m.m. in diameter and weighs 15.27 grams. Crosby Pl. I, No. 18 (attributed to A. S. Robinson).

This copy occurs with Sommer Islands obverse and reverse, and in a number of mules of one or the other with other types; each is found in a number of metals.

- (1) As illustration; (copper-nickel, copper, brass or white-metal).
- (2) O: Sommer Islands hog; R: Washington; (copper or white-metal).
- (3) O: Sommer Islands hog; R: Evans & Watson, Phila.; (copper-nickel, copper, brass or white-metal).
- (4) O: Sommer Islands ship; R: Washington; (copper or white-metal).
- (5) O: Sommer Islands ship; R: Evans & Watson, Phila.; (copper-nickel, copper, brass or white-metal).

B. WUESTHOFF. Kenney states that A. Wuesthoff was a coin dealer at 113 Canal Street, New York, in the 1880's. His only copy, if a fictitious denomination can be so called, is a 20 shilling piece struck in gold, silver, bronze, brass and lead. The dies exist, having been purchased by a private collector from the Wuesthoff heirs, together with a number of strikings in various metals. The piece which is illustrated is one of two struck upon United States \$10.00 gold coins; a portion of the original design remains visible, and the "milled" edge remains. The principal divergence from the originals is in the numerals XX above the hog.

C. HEINZ. These three copies are apparently of brass, plated with a "gun-metal" finish, and all are quite thin. The two larger pieces have been pierced, as though for suspension, and the smallest has a loop attached. It will be noted that, apart from diameter and weight, these are the most accurate copies of Sommer Islands coins. All are in Carnegie Museum.

- (1) Shilling, similar to the genuine piece but without the flower on obverse; the ship has acquired a sprit-sail or large figurehead. Diameter, 36 m.m. Weight, 7.59 grams.
- (2) Sixpence, similar in general to the genuine coin. Diameter, 30 m.m. Weight, 5.35 grams.
- (3) Twopence, similar to the original, with a small flower in front of the hog and another below; a letter S appears before the bow of the ship, and only three masts have been clearly indicated.

## STAMPS

Numismatists should note that the Sommer Islands coins are illustrated upon the first issue of stamps of Elizabeth II for Bermuda. The issue consists of five denominations: 4½d., 9d., 1/-, 5/- and 10/-, and will form an interesting supplement to a collection of early American coins.

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## Upon What Can I Write?

This is a question which has often been put to the Editor and the time has arrived when some attempt should be made to answer it.

Good general articles, concise and lucid, are always welcomed, for although these could cover a variety of subjects fairly well-known to the more experienced collectors, they are important to the beginners. The range of numismatology is so wide and varied that there should be little difficulty in choosing some aspect and treating it story-fashion.

From the advanced numismatists we can expect more profound writings. Treatises on subjects of contention, articles on special items not yet covered, lists and catalogues of recent issues other than Australian, and additional information upon material already published. To be a little more specific the following subjects are a few suggested as possibilities for future publication in the Journal:—Hop Tokens; Bouquet Sous; the Pattern Nickel Pence and Halfpence of Australia; New Guinea Coins and Currency; Histories of Token issuers; The Story of the Sydney Mint; Brockages; Amor Limited; Australian Prisoner of War Money; Cocos Island Checks; the charm of Ancient Greek Coinage; Translations of Inscriptions on Coins of the 20th century; Methods of Dating; and Coin Weights. The A.N.J. is at present in a position to either increase its size, or to provide a greater number of illustrations, providing contributions warranting this are received.

Contributions to the Journal are considered irrespective of whether the author is a member of the N.S.S.A. or not. These are judged by the standard of work and its importance to collectors in general.

## Specimens Wanted

by R. M. Greig, of 2 Sallis Ave., Tranmere, S.A.:—'Ship Money' and 'Communion Tokens'.

## Information Wanted

by J. Hunt Deacon, F.R.N.S.:—Information on 'Holey Dollars'; Australian Medals; and 'Die Cracks on Australian Tokens'.

## Editorial

The Editor of the A.N.J. has been granted an unspecified period of Leave of Absence. The publication will be continued by the present Editorial Staff, assisted in some measure by the Editor. Distribution will, until further notice, be in the hands of P. V. Reed, of 18 Royal Avenue, Adelaide, S.A.

It will be noticed that volume 12 commences with page 33 and subsequent numbering of pages will be continuous for the next ten years of publication.

## Designs for Australian Coins

If you have any ideas on motifs which could be used on future coins of our land embody them in a short paragraph, with or without (but preferably with) drawings and forward them to the Editor. Those selected at one of the meetings of the Society will be published and, if possible, illustrated. This is an opportunity to collectors to put forward their views upon this matter and for the Society to bring the best offered to the attention of the proper authorities.

## Review

NUMISMA—An Occasional Numismatic Magazine, No. 1, March, 1961. (Pub. by John Gartner, at The Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, Victoria.)

We welcome this new Australian publication and wish it every success.

Well printed and excellently presented, this sixteen paged booklet, pocket size, introduces itself. This magazine rises from the ashes of the original Numisma of the United States which commenced in 1939.

Three articles are included:—'Franklin Press Token Varieties' by Sidney K. Eastwood, 'New Zealand Coinage' by Sydney V. Hagley, F.R.N.S., and 'United States Political Campaign Pieces' by W. W. Woodside. It is good to see Mr. Hagley again taking up the numismatic pen. J.H.D.

## Coins that Lie

by G. Passey

Browsing through my collection of coins I find that quite a number are untruthful. Even some of our Australian coins must look utterly ridiculous in the eyes of collectors in other lands. Our present Sixpence has had the same reverse design since 1910, a design which has been obsolete now for close on fifty years. The present Florin bears a completely different Coat-of-Arms, therefore, one of these coins must be telling a lie, and it is the sixpence that is guilty.

Our Commemorative Florin for the Fifty Years of the Commonwealth Government, 1901-1951, is another example of incorrect designing. Here, instead of the Southern Cross of the Commonwealth, that of Victoria has been used. The type thus indicates not only the wrong authority for issue but also the ignorance, or disregard of heraldry, by the designer.

Two coins which have attracted interest are the Australian Crowns of 1937 and 1938. The first of these was intended to commemorate the Coronation of George VI (although there is nothing on the coin to indicate this). The repetition of the design in the next year either robs the first of any claim to be commemorative or makes the second one misleading if the first is considered a commemorative piece. (To be continued)

(Editorial Note.—Information on other cases of 'untruthful coins' would be welcome by the author for inclusion in subsequent notes. These can be sent to him, c/o of the Editor.)



# AUSTRALIANA - Tokens - Survey

By J. HUNT DEACON, F.R.N.S.

(Continued)

A. NICHOLAS.

246. 400/433? Does this exist without die-crack?  
246z. 400/433 1.C. DC. Obv. desc. die-crack below end of R beneath TO to rim (S.A.N.C. 7924 is slightly bow-shaped and appears to be the pristine shape).

ALFRED NICHOLAS.

247. 401/434 1.C. Obv. desc. short line under "T of 'ST'.  
248. 402/435 1.C.  
255. CT.25A. Cast tokens are known of either 247 or 248.

249. 403/455 1/2.C.

GEORGE NICHOLS.

250. 404/210 1.C. Obv. desc. 'GEORGE NICHOLS', 'OPPOSITE', 'POST' and 'OFFICE' (curved).

251. 405/209 1.C.

JAMES NOKES (G).

252. 406/341 1/2.C. Obv. desc. 'MELBOURNE' (curved).

252z. 1/2.C.DC. Rev. desc. die-crack through first limb of 'A' extending to middle top of 'C' of 'CHARLES' (in p.c.).

253. 407/342? 1/2.C. Rev. desc. delete 'Britannia' insert 'Australia'. Does this exist without die flaws?

253z. 407/342 1/2.C. Obv. desc. die flaws from rim between 'M' and 'J', after 'M', cutting the 'O', between 'S' and 'E', and at 'B', and a slight one through 'K'.

B. PALMER.

254. 408/32 1.C.

254z. 408/32 1.C. with flaw.

256. C.T. 26. Cast tokens are known of 254.

R. PARKER (G.I).

There appears to be considerable work yet to be done on the Parker Series. In the first place I would suggest that those with the semi-colon after 'R' were the first issued and that when the error had been noted the second issue with the correction was made, but it is hard to surmise whether the 35 m.m. issue were issued before or after the 34 m.m. tokens—I have placed the larger first for the present.

255. 417/139-140. 1.C. Rev. desc. DEM. 3.

256. 418/144 1.C. Rev. desc. DEM. 3.

257. 419-20/142-3 1.C. Rev. desc. DEM. 3.

258. 421/141 1.C. Rev. desc. DEM. 3.

(422) N.V. I consider this a duplication of 255 (And. 147).

259. 413/135 1.C. Rev. desc. DEM. 7.

260. 414/136 1.C. Rev. desc. DEM. 7.

261. 415/137 1.C. Rev. desc. DEM. 7.

262. 416/138 1.C. Rev. desc. DEM. 7 (S.A.N.C. 7431).

262z. 416/132 1. C.D.C. Obv. desc. die-crack from the centre of 'M', to the middle of the second 'E' and on to the rim (S.A.N.C. 7432).

263. 409/132 1.C. Rev. desc. DEM. 3?.

264. 410/131 1.C. Rev. desc. DEM. 5.

265. 411/133 1.C. Rev. desc. DEM. 2.

266. 412/134 1.C. Rev. desc. DEM. 6.

(423) N.V. More details regarding And. 423

are needed before it can be accepted; possibly its Rev. desc. is DEM. 2.

(424) N.V.

(425) N.V.

PEATE (see Smith, Peate & Co.).

PEEK AND CAMPBELL (see Tea Stores).

HUGH PECK (G).

267. 433/211 1.C. Obv. desc. '67 LITTLE COLLINS STREET EAST', 'ESTATE AGENT', 'ESTABLISHED', '1853' and 'MELBOURNE' (curved). Rev. desc. '67 LITTLE COLLINS STREET EAST', 'RENTS & DEBTS', 'ESTABLISHED', '1853', and 'MELBOURNE' (curved). (The evidence of the next item establishes which side of this piece should be regarded as the obverse).

268. 434/212 1.C.

JOHN PETTIGREW & CO. (G).

527. ---/--- 1. Silvered pattern of 269.

269. 438/368 1.C. Obv. desc. 'JOHN PETTIGREW' (curved).

270. 439/373 1/2.C.

GEORGE PETTY (G).

271. 440/214 1.C.

272. 441/213 1.C.

273. 442/215 1.C.

528. ---/216 1. Pn?. Female seated and Golden Fleece (said to have been in Wills collection).

529. ---/217 1. Pn. ditto.

PORT PHILIP OFFICE.

The Port Philip pieces were actually patterns and proofs for a proposed Token issue.

530. 775/--- 2 ozs. G. 1853. Reeded edge.

531b. 775/--- 2 ozs. G. 1853. Plain edge. (Does this exist?)

531z. 775/--- 2 ozs. Cy. SM. 1853. Reeded edge.

531y. 775a/--- Imp. of Obverse of 530-1. Metal?

531x. 775b/--- Imp. of Reverse of 530-1. Metal?

532. 776/--- 2 ozs. G. 1854. Reeded edge.

533. 777/--- 1 oz. G. 1853. Reeded edge.

534a. 777/--- Restrike. Metal? (See NSV Report 10/3/1925).

534z. 777/--- Imp. of Obverse of 533 before completion. Metal?

534y. 778/--- Proof of Obverse of 553. Copper.

534x. 778a/--- Imp. of Reverse before completion.

535. 779/--- 1/2 oz. G. 1853. Reeded edge.

536. 779a/--- Imp. in Whitemetal.

537. 779b/--- Imp. of Obverse, early state. Metal?

538. 780/--- 1/2 oz. G. 1853. Reeded edge.

R. B. RIDLER (G).

274. 453/294 1.C. Obv. desc. 'R.B.RIDLER' and 'RICHMOND' (curved) and '187' instead of '67'.

275. 454/295 1.C.

276. ---/295A 1.C. Obv. As 274 : Rev. Emu, etc., as Stokes No. 20.

277. 455/295B 1.C.

278. 456/296 1.C.

279. 457/296A? Does this exist without shadow lines to right of letters?

279z. 457/296A 1.C. Rev. desc. DV. III or IIIa.

539. CT. 27. Cast tokens are known of 277, 278, 279 or 279z.

ROBERTS (see Love & Roberts).  
JAMES McFARLANE ROBISON (see Robison  
Brothers & Co.).  
ROBISON BROTHERS & Co.  
280. 458/220 I.C. Obv. desc. 'ROBISON BROS'  
(curved).  
281. 459/218 I.C.  
282. 460/219 I.C. (Chitty gives this as his 219A,  
but really it is his 219).  
283. 461/221 I.C.  
284. 462/222 I.C.  
285. 463/223? I.C. Does this exist without die-  
crack?  
285z. 463/223 I.C. Rev. desc. DV. Ib?  
G. & W. H. ROCKE (G.).  
286. 464/226 I.C. Obv. desc. delete stop after 'G'.  
287. 465/225 I.C.  
288. 466/224 I.C.  
289. 467/227 I.C. correct And. to read 'with stops  
after the initial 'G'.  
GEORGE ROCKE (see G. & W. H. Roche).  
W. H. ROCKE (see G. & W. H. Roche).  
G. RYLAND (D.G.).  
290 468/128 I.C. Obv. desc. 'CASTLEMAINE'  
(curved).  
SACH (see Martin & Sach).  
(To be continued)

## Membership Roll

## ADMITTED

Congas, F.R.N.S., Constantine, of 288 Colombia Road, Dorchester, Boston 21, Mass., U.S.A. (No. 396).

Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (Order and Exchange Division) (No. 391).

Ritchie, Mrs. M., of 370 Foy Road, Quebec 6, Quebec, Canada (No. 392).

Seymour, F. S., of 4 Albury Avenue, Blair Athol, S.A. (No. 394).

Trenwith, A. L., of Port Road, Kadina, S.A. (No. 395).

Wiley, R. C., of Box 726, P.O., Espanola, Ont., Canada (No.393).

## DEATH

D. Elliott Smith, F.R.N.S.

## RESIGNATION

J. W. Ogilvie, of U.S.A.

Mrs. D. Harvey, of S.A.

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Thomas Lismore, F.R.N.S., now of 9 Oakfield  
Road, Bristol 2, England.

S. J. Lewis, now of 330 Greenhill Road, Burnside.  
'OPERATION 200'

This now stands at 170 members.

## THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for twelve months ending 31st December, 1960.

## RECEIPTS

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance as at 1st January, 1960—						
Bank of Adelaide .....	112	18	1			
Savings Bank of S.A. ....	56	9	4			
Cash .....		4	0			
				169	11	5
To Subscriptions in Arrears—						
1958 .....	2	17	8			
1959 .....	10	14	8			
				13	12	4
To Subscriptions, 1960 .....				139	7	2
To Subscriptions in Advance—						
1961 .....	37	5	11			
1962 .....	3	5	10			
1963 .....	1	6	0			
				41	17	9
To Publication Funds—						
N.S.S.A. Publications,						
A/c. No. 1 .....	16	9	6			
Donations .....	15	8	0			
Sale of Coin Collec-						
tion .....	125	18	8			
				157	16	2
To Sales—						
Journal .....	26	1	7			
Journal Covers .....	6	0	0			
				32	1	7
To Exchange and Duty ...						
To Interest .....						
				3	8	
				3	7	6
				£557	17	

## EXPENDITURE

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By General Expenses—						
Printing and Stationery .....	8	13	3			
Postage .....	5	11	7			
	<hr/>			14	4	10
By Journal Expenditure—						
Printing Vols. (Vol. 10, No. 4 and Vol. 11, Nos. 1 & 2) .....	114	0	0			
Postage .....	9	18	10			
	<hr/>			123	18	10
By Room Hire .....				4	10	0
By Balance, 31st December, 1960—						
Bank of Adelaide .....	352	7	1			
Savings Bank of S.A. ....	56	9	4			
Cash .....	6	7	6			
	<hr/>			415	3	11

I have examined the Books and Vouchers produced to me and certify that, in my opinion, the above Statement of Receipts and Expenditure is correct.

(Sgd.) G. W. TOMLINSON, A.A.S.A.,  
Honorary Auditor.



# THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## *Objectives*

The objects of the Society are:—To encourage the study of Numismatology and kindred subjects by the holding of meetings, exhibitions, reading of papers, and by the dissemination of numismatic knowledge by publications; to assist its members in the study and acquisition of numismatic specimens—coins, tokens, paper money and medals—and more particularly—by encouraging research into the currency and economics of Australia.

## *Place of Meeting*

Council Room of the Royal South Australian Society of Arts, Institute Building, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.

## *Applications for Membership*

Candidates for Membership are requested to make application in writing or upon a prescribed form to the Hon. Secretary, and to include remittance of fees for the first year.

## *Membership Fees* (Australian Currency)

MEMBERSHIP (Ordinary and Corporate)	- -	£1 10 0 p.a.
ASSOCIATESHIP (Resident Junior)	- - - -	15 0 p.a.

All fees are payable to the Hon. Treasurer, c/o National Gallery, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia. BANKERS: The Bank of Adelaide, North Terrace, Adelaide.

## *Australian Numismatic Journal*

The Official Organ of the Numismatic Society of South Australia is published quarterly and issued gratis to Members.

## *Contributions and Correspondence*

Contributions on any aspect of numismatics will be welcomed and will be subject to re-editing. All rights are held by the authors, and any views therein expressed in their articles are not necessarily those of the Society or Editorial Staff. All correspondence should be addressed to the Honorary Editor.

Address of the Hon. Editor,  
c/o National Gallery, North Terrace, Adelaide.  
South Australia







1200	51 2 20
63	51 2 20
33	51 2 20
22	51 2 20

From George H. Chapp Collection  
 now in Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh  
 Photo from A.N.S.

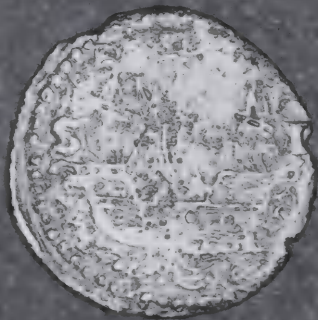




30.4 for 36  
 14.5 for 2d  
 89.2 for 12  
 50 for 5d  
 10.2

From George H Clapp Collection  
 Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh  
 Photo from ANS (Bud Clark)





Carnegie Museum  
~~Josephine~~  
Collection





Carnegie Museum  
~~Library~~  
Collection





151  
20 3 3 2000

Carnegie Museum  
~~Book~~ ~~Collection~~  
Collection





11th  
30.4.1901

Carnegie Museum  
Collection





701

Carnegie ~~College~~ Museum

89, 2 g. 100



XII

Carnegie Museum





VI

50 8-10-1912

Ray Bynne  
collection

(Carnegie spec  
not as good)





Ray Byrne  
collection

(Carnegie specimen  
not so good.)



1841 by E. C. ...  
1845

Sent by Burnett 9/5  
second reverse

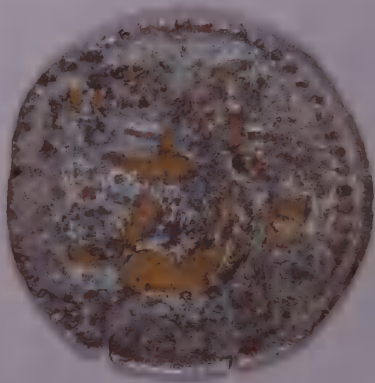




21

1955

Normal stress



IRWINES

Som~~ers~~ II

by Jeff Lipsky  
May 2003



SPAINES  
Somers II

by Jeff Lipsky  
May 2003





SPNABES Somers III

by Jeff Lapsky

May 2003



SPRINGS

Somers III

by Jeff Hipsky

May 2003





EPNIES

Somers VT

by Jeff Hipsky  
May 2003



SPNNES

Somers VI

by Jeff Lipsky

May 2003



2000

EDWARDS

X11

no planchet  
sheet

by Jeff Lipsky  
2003





Somers  
SPANNES

XII no placenet  
split

by  
Jeff Hipsky  
2003



SPAINES

SOMERS

XII

Planchet Split  
left of it

my

Jeff ~~W~~ Lipsky

May 2003



SPANNES JEWERS XII

Roundlet split

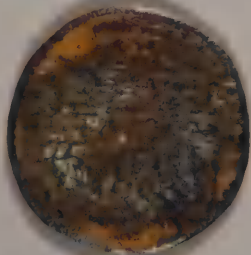
by Jeff Lipsky

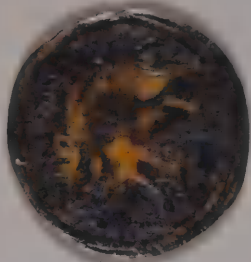
May 2003





10/10/10  
10/10/10



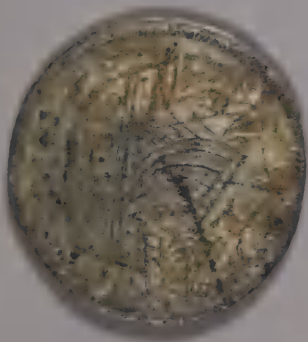


Handwritten text on a small white label, partially visible in the bottom left corner. The text is illegible due to blurring and partial visibility.





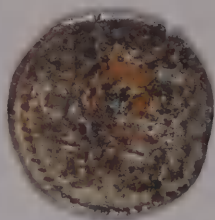


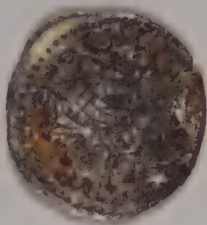


67











*Extra  
of business*

*EPNOS*

SOMERS 181 AND in NUMISMA May 1883 Vol 7 No 3

Somers Island XII

Normet price 176 grains

very heavy

thick planchet.

---

Normet III has nice obv  
very weak revs

She has a II also

# Articles on Somers Island Coinage (Store Bibliography)

Numis 1918

AJN <sup>Cogan</sup> 1869, <sup>Asby</sup> 1883, <sup>Dubois</sup> 1885, <sup>Green</sup> 1871, <sup>Hoxen</sup> 1895, <sup>Letroy</sup> 1879, <sup>Woodward</sup> 1880

Num Chronicle 1876 Letroy new piece of hog money  
 Num Chron 1876 Letroy the hog money

Somers Island

authority for coen's

see ~~photostat~~

under Maryland file



Numis Scrapbook Dec 1957 p 2353

The Hogge Money of Bermuda  
by Mendell Peterson

---

good article on Somers Island  
pieces & their history

Sommers IslandXII

Mickley 2303 @ \$80 to Cogan  
(Describes others known)

Parmalee 649 @ \$90 to H.P.S. (Clay)  
(Crusby Pl I, 1) same price

Parmalee 650 @ 40 to Clay, had  
different reverse (large ship)

Spedding (Chapman) 1, @ \$61 v.9  
12/3/94

Cal Cutting (how 5/98) 253 @ 27  $\frac{3}{4}$

Mills 1 same as

Jenks 5382 @ \$5v

Jackman 1

Miller 1525

WWC Wilson, 1 illustrated

G.M. Klein (Woodward 5/88) 1475 @ \$110

WE Woodward (ex Strogenwalt) 1457  
9/3/88

Set of four sold for \$450 =

Woodward Sale No 106, #469

VI

Parmalee 651 @ \$40 to Clay  
Same price in Crusby I-2 1

Cal Cutting (how 5/98) 252 @ 37  $\frac{1}{2}$   
illustrated

Earle 1915 same as

Mills 2

Miller 1526

WWC Wilson 2 illustrated

Woodward 102<sup>nd</sup> Sale 260 same as

Stetson (Woodward) 1050

see set under XII

~~Set of four sold for \$450 =~~

III

Parmalee 652 @ \$40 to Clay

1947 ANA (Prann collection)

• See set under XII

II

Smithsonian Collection

Mills 3

Parsons 1

WWC Wilson 3

• See set under XII



# The Right to Coin under the Colonial Charters

by Robert N. Tappan

Read at Feb 1894 meeting of the Colonial Society of Mass  
published

Transactions (Colonial Society of Mass) Boston 1895  
Vol I p. 216

## Outlines Va charter provisions

"the Somers islands were supposed to be included in the Virginia grant, although actually outside the limits of the patent. The right to the islands was sold by the general company to ~~the~~<sup>an</sup> under-company in 1612 and a commission granted on Apr 27, 1612 provides for rates of wages + payment "for which purpose by the next ~~supply~~ <sup>supply</sup> there shall be a Coyne sent unto you with all convenient opportunities together with the rates and value thereof" \*

\* Memorials of the Discovery and Early Settlement of the Bermudas or Somers Islands, by Major Gen John H. Kefroy  
Vol I p. 59

In 1615 the Bermuda Company recd a charter from James I with ~~the~~<sup>generally the</sup> same coining clause as in the Va charter of 1606

" copy "

~~The~~ Mass charter of 1620 grants same rights as Va charter by reference.

Nova Scotia charter of 1621 had power to coin money of any metal

~~(See William)~~ (Text is set out.)

and in the 1625 amendment ~~a~~ <sup>money</sup> coining with iron instruments is added

No coins were struck

New Hampshire <sup>charter</sup> had similar power to Mass but was not ~~so~~ ~~expressly~~ decreed in.

1622 Maine (silent)  
1662 Conn silent  
1663 North Carolina  
1681 Pa silent

Silent (by inference OK)